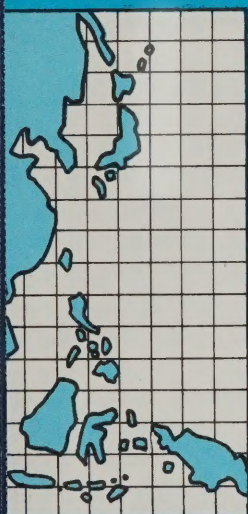


CAI  
EA 83  
-85 P14

GOVT

Agerice Canadienne de  
developpement international

3



# Country Profile

# **Pakistan**

Canada







Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international

CAI  
EA 83  
-85 P14

3




# Country Profile

# **Pakistan**

Canada





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from  
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115525842>

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
 Capital: Islamabad  
 Topography: mountainous north, southern plains, western gorges and plateaus, southeast desert, south-central flood plains  
 Climate: hot, dry; rainy in mountains  
 Principal crops: sugar cane, wheat, cotton, rice, corn, chickpeas  
 Resources: coal, natural gas, oil  
 Official languages: Urdu and English  
 Other languages spoken: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Baluchi, Brahui  
 Ethnic groups: Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Pathans, Mongols, Arabs  
 Religions: Islam, Hindu, Christian  
 Date of Independence: 14 August 1947

<u>Comparative Data</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area:	804,000 sq. km.	9,976,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (mid - 1984))	97.3 million	24.3 million
Population density	121 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.4 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	29%	75%
Average annual growth of population (1973 - 83)	3.0 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth	50 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	123/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily calorie supply as % of requirement	94	129
Adult literacy rate	24%	99%
Primary school enrolment		
total	44%	104%
boys	57%	105%
girls	31%	103%
Percentage of labour force in		
agriculture	57%	5%
industry	20%	29%
services	23%	66%
% of population under 15	46.5%	23.2%
GNP per capita (US\$ 1983)	390	12,310
Average annual growth rate in GNP per capita (1965 -83)	2.5%	2.5%
Average annual rate of inflation (1973 - 83)	11.1%	9.4%
External public debt as % of GNP	31.3%	1.35%
Debt service as % of GNP	3.4%	4.96%
Current account balance (SUS)	21 million	1,380 million
Principal exports	yarn and fabric, cereals, cotton, rice, leather	
Principal imports	food, oil, transport equipment, iron, fertilizers, tea	

Principal commercial partners

Hong Kong, Japan, United Kingdom, USA,  
European Economic Community

Exports to Canada

cotton, textiles, household furnishings,  
dried fruits

Imports from Canada

wheat, iron ore, wood pulp, oils and fats,  
aluminum and iron

---

Source: World Development Report, 1985, World Bank.



## COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Pakistan's initial relationship with Canada evolved in the context of the Commonwealth and the Colombo Plan. Over the years a positive relationship has evolved, marked by open and frank dialogue in areas such as human rights and nuclear cooperation. Pakistan sees Canada as a major middle power which has championed the North-South dialogue.

Canada's aid program, which is administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is delivered through three main channels: bilateral, or government-to-government, multilateral, through international organizations like UNICEF which Canada funds, and through special programs of support for non-governmental organizations and institutions like universities or volunteer aid groups.

## BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Canada has been contributing to Pakistan's development since the early 1950s. From 1977-78, CIDA's overall objectives in Pakistan were to support Pakistan's efforts to become self-sufficient in food production and energy; to overcome infrastructural bottlenecks, particularly in transportation and energy; to provide balance of payments support through assistance in the transport, water and energy sectors; and to strengthen Pakistan's human resource base through training and technical assistance. In 1984, CIDA formulated the following program goals for the Pakistan program: to assist Pakistan in sustaining long-term economic growth with a more equitable distribution of benefits; and to assist the government of Pakistan to achieve its objectives of accelerated social development and continued economic growth.

These goals will be achieved through the following activities:

- assisting Pakistan to achieve its social development goals through general community health programs, particularly as they relate to birth control, and education projects related to low income groups;
- increasing the standard of living of the rural population over the next decade, through agricultural projects targeted at increasing production and productivity and enhancing rural incomes;
- developing indigenous energy resources through increased production and efficiency in power and oil and gas development;
- developing physical infrastructure such as irrigation schemes, roads, dams, bridges and so on, through parallel financing with the Export Development Corporation, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

To date, Canadian assistance has amounted to approximately \$ 1 billion. Traditionally, this aid has been concentrated in agricultural development, energy (particularly electrical power; also gas and oil), transport and communications, commodity and food aid. More recently,



Canadian assistance has focused on social development, particularly on women's development issues.

### Energy

An energy shortage is one of the major constraints to Pakistan's long-term development in agriculture and industry. Energy consumption between 1978-83 grew at a rate of 6 per cent per annum. The government of Pakistan is currently focusing on maximum exploitation of the available natural potential of gas and hydro-electric power and more intensive development of crude oil. About 20 per cent of the commercially viable hydro-electric potential has been tapped and so far little use has been made of Pakistan's coal reserves due to low quality and inaccessibility.

In 1984/5, the energy sector received 56 per cent of Canada's development assistance funds to Pakistan. The objectives of CIDA's program in this sector are to assist the government of Pakistan in improving electric power infrastructure, to assist the government of Pakistan in increasing production of existing oil fields, and to encourage private sector involvement in power and oil and gas development.

In the oil and gas subsector, CIDA is assisting the Oil and Gas Development Corporation of Pakistan (OGDC), in a number of projects involving technical support and training for drilling operations and organizational management, in providing exploration and development equipment, supplying equipment and training for seismic operations and assisting the OGDC in mobilizing the human and technical resources necessary to conduct its expanded exploration, development and production programs. CIDA is also active in assistance to the hydroelectric subsector. CIDA is funding the expansion of generating capacity at the Tarbela Dam by financing the purchase of new turbines, in addition to the construction of bulk power transmission lines. Maintenance training and power sector studies are also being supported by CIDA, as is a rural electrification scheme for the province of Baluchistan.

Canadian bilateral assistance funded the first hydropower/irrigation dam in Pakistan, the Warsak Dam, the first nuclear power station, Kanupp, and the first 500-kilowatt transmission lines which run between Tarbela and Faisalabad. Canadian funds also contributed to the construction of the Tarbela Dam.

### Agriculture

Agriculture will continue to provide employment and income to most of the rural people for a long time to come. Pakistan experiences severe land degradation caused mainly by waterlogging and salinity. CIDA is contributing to two salinity control and land reclamation projects, which are major initiatives in irrigation, drainage and agricultural development. The projects are co-financed by, among other donors, the



World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Canada and the government of Pakistan. CIDA has also trained Pakistani technicians in sub-surface drainage technology.

The problem of low yield in Pakistan's dryland agricultural sector has been approached through an adaptive research and extension project in the Barani (rain-fed) areas. These areas are either non-irrigable or non-cultivated land which is partly overgrazed and deforested. CIDA's project is providing assistance to the development and dissemination of agricultural techniques designed to raise the productivity of these soils. Canadian experts in soil science, agricultural engineering, plant pathology, oilseeds and range ecology are all contributing to the project. In order to facilitate acceptance of research results and new technology by the local farmers, an extension program to work directly with them is being employed.

### Social Sector

The government of Pakistan's approach to solving social development problems is multi-faceted, emphasizing primary and secondary education, mass literacy, preventive health care, maternal care, and population planning programs. CIDA's specific objectives for this sector are to assist Pakistan in reducing the population growth rate and to improve access to social services in rural areas, particularly for women and children. Both the Canadian and Pakistani governments consider the development of the capabilities of local non-governmental organizations and institutions a matter of primary importance. Pakistan's Sixth Five-Year Plan gives priority to social development. It also acknowledges the importance of women in development and is seriously searching for ways to assist Pakistani women to more fully share in development, based on Islamic precepts rather than Western models.

Health improvement and community development go hand in hand. For example, CIDA, through the Canadian UNICEF Committee as the implementing agency, is updating the training of traditional birth attendants at the Family Welfare Centres and mobile units throughout Pakistan. New centres have also been established. CIDA funds also helped to establish a Polio Vaccine Laboratory and a Rabies Vaccine Laboratory in Islamabad through Connaught Laboratories.

In order to inform the village people about the World Health Organization's Extended Immunization Program and to clarify doubts and suspicions, a communication and motivation support program is being designed in which health personnel will receive training in investigative methods and behavioral research, local media will broadcast messages about the immunization campaign, and village theatre techniques will likely be employed to communicate the message.

Another project aims at raising the standard of health care in Pakistan by improving the quality and status of the nursing profession, which is not held in high esteem at present. Teachers of instructors, nursing instructors and community health practitioners will receive training in community health in order to increase their technical knowledge and



professionalism. The project is carried out through the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division in CIDA, together with McMaster University and the Aga Khan School of Nursing.

The Baluchistan Integrated Area Development program provides water supply, sanitation and health care facilities to rural areas. It also has an immunization component, and provides improved nutrition for children. Selected villagers will be trained in the skills necessary to provide para-professional services in health care, nutrition and basic education and women in 40 villages will be taught literacy and income generating skills.

### Rural Development

The Aga Khan Foundation is working with the people of the northern districts of Pakistan in the high mountain valleys where life is harsh and the current income level is usually insufficient for families to maintain even a subsistence standard of living. This rural support program aims to create viable, self-sufficient village organizations which can take on small-scale development projects to improve agricultural production and increase incomes. The program assists in the establishment of these groups and provides support to allow them to acquire the relevant management and agricultural skills, the necessary farm inputs, accessibility to savings, credit and marketing outlets. A number of projects have already been undertaken in irrigation, road building and agriculture which have had significant impact on the lives of the people.

### Mission-Administered Funds

This \$350,000 annual fund for small projects is administered by the Canadian High Commission in Islamabad. The projects, usually initiated by community groups and voluntary organizations, provide economic, technical or social development assistance. Examples of these small-scale projects include a number of water supply schemes and community development training for women leaders of grass-roots organizations.

### Women in Development (WID)

The living standard of women is kept low by heavy workload, a high rate of illiteracy, constant motherhood, and poor health. The overall women's literacy rate is 10 per cent, dropping to 7 per cent for rural women. Only 14 per cent of Pakistani women have primary education or higher. Moreover, less than 2 per cent of women participate in the remunerative labour force.

The government of Pakistan now gives serious consideration to women's development issues. Given the religious and cultural environment in Pakistan, CIDA's strategy is to proceed carefully in conjunction with the government of Pakistan, offering technical expertise in project and program planning and implementation. CIDA is planning to assist Pakistan



in developing an institutional framework to meet its own women's development objectives. A team of Canadian women, experts in various fields, is assisting the government of Pakistan in project identification.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

CIDA's Special Programs Branch funds initiatives by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as church groups, institutions such as universities or hospitals, and private sector businesses which are involved in development projects in Pakistan. During 1984-85, CIDA disbursed \$468,307 through these organizations.

### Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Until recently, relatively few Canadian and international NGOs had projects in Pakistan, and indigenous NGOs had little impact on the development of the country. However, recently the government of Pakistan has been actively seeking out the assistance of NGOs, especially in the implementation of several social sector programs. An NGO Council for Development has been created to assist in this purpose.

In response to this initiative and the social development objectives of the government of Pakistan, CIDA's NGO strategy will be an integral part of the proposed social sector strategy. It will be directed towards strengthening Pakistani NGOs as development institutions by building on the successes of established programs, such as the UNICEF program, and by building links among the Pakistani institutions themselves. For example, CIDA recently assisted the South Asia Partnership (SAP) program to organize a number of meetings between Pakistani and Canadian NGO representatives. The objectives of these meetings were to initiate a process of exchange of knowledge and understanding, and to forge additional links between the two countries.

Other NGOs active in Pakistan include the Aga Khan Foundation of Canada, the Canadian Lutheran World Relief Fund, the Canadian UNICEF Committee, the Interchurch Fund for International Development, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada, and the YWCA. Examples of NGO activities include the Presbyterian Church, which is assisting with the training of tradespeople and artisans and the installation of septic tanks. The Salvation Army is supporting various health and community development projects. Other projects supported by CIDA funds, which matched the funds raised by these groups, included child care facilities, handicrafts, midwife training, adult literacy, potable water supply, sanitation, leadership training, public health and community development.

### Institutional Cooperation

Four Canadian institutions are cooperating with Pakistani institutions. In addition to the McMaster and Aga Khan projects, the University of Saskatchewan is establishing a modern biochemical training course in a Pakistani university.



## BUSINESS COOPERATION

There is an increasing interest by Canadian firms in Pakistan. In 1983, Canada exported goods and services valued at \$ 94 million and imported \$ 16 million in Pakistani products. In 1981, the Canada-Pakistan Trade and Economic Council was established to expand business with Pakistan and a number of missions and joint ventures have been undertaken. CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program (INC) funds starter and viability studies, as well as pre-feasibility or project definition studies when preparing for participation in capital projects. Funding is also available for training, seminars and other business-related activities.

Total disbursements for the INC Program from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are approximately \$2 million. Starter and viability study applications have been mostly for projects in the clothing industry, building material and communications equipment. Applications under the Canadian Project Preparation Facility concentrated in the energy sector in oil and gas, thermal generation (coal) and energy distribution. Recently, the program has approved a feasibility study for a pulp and paper mill. With the assistance of this program, five Canadian companies have established joint venture companies in Pakistan in building materials, jeans manufacturing, food processing, sub-surface drainage and communications. Three more are seriously considering setting up operations in Pakistan.

## MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

CIDA funds a number of international organizations which are active in development projects in Pakistan. The UNDP, to which CIDA contributed \$59 million in 1984-85, disbursed approximately \$16.7 million in Pakistan in 1984, in a program concentrating on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, with projects in natural resources, development of human resources, technical assistance in industry, trade, tourism and infrastructure development. UNICEF received \$28 million in contributions from CIDA in 1984-85; it expended over \$10 million in Pakistan in 1984, primarily focusing on child health, including immunization, oral rehydration therapy and growth monitoring, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, women in development activities and social welfare services for children. Canada contributed \$75 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which, since 1977, has made loans to Pakistan totalling 88 million SDR's for projects in irrigation, livestock and credit aimed at the small peasant farmer.

Canada's contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 1983-84 to 1985-86 total \$92 million annually. Projects funded by the Bank in Pakistan concentrate in agriculture and agro-industry, energy, social infrastructure and industrial non-fuel minerals. Total ADB commitments for the period 1985-87 are close to \$2 billion. The World Bank Group, to which Canada has contributed \$2,006 million, approved \$478.3 million in loans and credits for projects in Pakistan in energy, agriculture, rural development and education.



In terms of humanitarian assistance, Canada has contributed to the relief of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan since the end of 1979 through multilateral channels (primarily the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and International Food Emergency Reserves) and through providing emergency food aid in the form of wheat and canola oil. Over the past four years, food aid to the Afghan refugees amounted to \$14 million per year.

In 1985-86, CIDA will be contributing \$135 million to the World Food Program (WFP) and \$18.5 million to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR). The WFP's regular program is comprised of 8 projects for a total value of \$124.2 million. Emergency operations will amount to \$64.1 million.

---

Version française disponible sur demande

October 1985

Produced by the Public Affairs Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec  
K1A 0G4.

Tel.: (819) 997-5006













3 1761 11552584 2